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THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

principle, else the Saviour would never have employed it in so many beautiful parables.

Apart, however, from this question, there is a wide field for the religious journal to occupy in the general cultivation of a purer literature. The whole encyclopedia of elegant, chaste, and instructive compositions, is open for extracts and choice selections. A large number of living writers, accomplished in all respects for such service, can be enlisted for a just and proper remuneration for their labors. In their behalf, as well as in the case of the Christian ministry, we recognize the principle, that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

When we consider the feeble patronage which has been enjoyed by some of our excellent weekly journals, and the straitened circumstances in which they have been obliged to labor, we wonder at their having accomplished so much, rather than that they have done no more. Very few families, who have even habitually read for years, have ever reflected on the vast amount of good reading which they have supplied, or on the long list of distinguished writers, both English and American, with whom they have thus been made acquainted.

Bind up all the numbers which you have received in ten or twenty years, and then count all the volume in your library which you have been induced to procure through their advertisements and recommendations, and you will be able to judge what has been the influence of the religious journal in your acquisitions of knowledge and general intellectual cultivation. In all changes of the weather—*faithful as the mails*—it has come, bringing to your vision ten thousand wonders of divine providence, of which otherwise you would not have been informed, and countless thoughts of master-minds, which otherwise would never have warmed your hearts, nor elevated your conceptions. Its very controversies have given a zest and life to its pages, which produced the noble effect of compelling you to think—one of the richest benefits which the press ever confers.

While, however, we give all credit to the religious press, for what it has done, we would speak still more strongly of the necessity of elevating its standard, and enlarging its sphere. As the purposes of its existence transcend infinitely all those of secular journals, or those of a literary character merely, so should its power, its intelligence, its genius, correspondingly transcend. For this it must have positive encouragement. The voice of the pulpit must be lifted in its favor. The visit of pastoral fidelity must introduce it to every family.

It is not enough that our guardian-teachers remonstrate against injurious reading. The rising millions of our youth will have information, discussion, entertaining reading, and the means of knowledge. If they only knew how much of these may be furnished in a religious paper, and that a larger amount is actually furnished than by secular journals, they would hail its visits with delight. Let then the claims of the religious paper be considered, by scholars and teachers, public citizens and magistrates, children and parents, people and pastors. Give an impulse to these journals, and you also encourage all other good publications, whether in a periodical or more permanent form. You strengthen both civil and domestic order, and promote both general knowledge and pure religion. You rear ramparts of defense around your dearest interests, and enlist a powerful cooperation in your holiest endeavors.

REVIVALS.

From the Bap. Record.

SILHOUETTE—Nine have been baptized during the month. Br. Raymond has entered upon his labors as pastor of the church.

In Haddonfield, N. J., twelve have been added to the Baptist church recently, and others are expected.

In Iraburg, Vt., twenty-seven have been added to the church.

In Berby, Vt., an extensive revival is in progress. Seventeen have been baptized.

At Albany, Vt., forty have been added to the church during the winter.

At Warner, N. H., 60 have been added to the Baptist church since September.

In Western New York, extensive revivals are in progress. The Baptist Register furnishes notices of additions in Erie county—At Evans, 24—Springville, 38—Collins, 22—Sardinia, 20—Wales, 22—Farmersville, 56—Berlin, 71—Nassau, 13—Broadalbin, 13—Franklinville, 96—En-ton, 68.

Almost every church of every religious denomination between the lakes have experienced more or less of a revival during the past winter. The Baptist churches in Romulus, Ovid, Lodi, Covert, Bennettville, Enfield and Trumansburgh, have all had very blessed seasons. About 30 have been baptized into the church in Covert, under the pastoral labors of Br. Bateman; and probably, one hundred and fifty or more, have been brought into the kingdom in the other five churches named.

At Clyde, Wayne, Co. N. Y., about one hundred have been received.

At Fort Ann, N. Y., seventy-five received the right hand of fellowship at the last communion season—Weedsport, twenty-six—Loganport, fifty—Lafayette, seventeen—Greenville, seventy-five.

About fifty protracted meetings are going on within 20 miles of Albany, all of them connected with general revivals of religion. Twelve protracted meetings are in progress in the city itself.

OIRO.—The Cross and Journal furnishes interesting accounts of revivals at Norwalk, 63 baptized—Monroeville, 30—New Haven, 22—Twelve Mile, 25.

At Belvidere, Ill., 60 have recently united with the church.

MISSOURI.—From the Missouri Baptist, we learn that fifty-two were baptized at Bethel, Cole Co.—thirty at Columbia, twenty-five at Millersburgh.

At Juliet, Ill., a correspondent states that there has been a general and powerful revival of religion.

SENECA FALLS, &c.—We have heard by a private source of a remarkable revival in this place, but we begin to ask of what place we do not hear

something of the kind. The whole western part of this State appears to be moved by the power of the gospel. Revival follows revival, and accessions most numerous are made to almost all evangelical churches. Really we hope that the general tone of religious feeling is rising, and that the mass of the unregenerate are becoming more sensible to their obligations, their responsibilities, and their fearful dangers. The Lord grant that the numerous plants introduced into his earthly garden, may be so watered and cherished by the influences of his Spirit and the instrumental care of His churches, that they may grow up in health and vigor, and bear abundance of fruit to the glory of their heavenly Husbandman and the benefit of this world of immortal spirits.—*Bap. Ad.*

*From the Christian Reflector.
Rhode Island Anniversaries.*

DEAR BR. GRAVES.—The anniversaries of several of our benevolent societies were held during the week in this city; the following brief notices are all that can be furnished at the present time.

The "R. I. Sabbath School Union," composed of different denominations, held their annual meeting in the First Baptist Church, on Monday evening, April 10th, the Rev. Dr. Tucker in the chair. The annual report of the Board was presented by the Secretary, Rev. E. K. Fuller. It was an interesting document, and encouraging to the lover of Sabbath Schools. Notwithstanding the political troubles of the State during the year, the Union has been able through the blessing of God to accomplish much good. In no single year, except the one immediately preceding, has so large a number of conversions been reported; from one half of the schools no report was received, the others reported 108 teachers and 503 scholars, as converted during the past year. Connected with the Union, there are 1953 teachers and 13,544 scholars, of whom 2,316 are in bible classes. The report mentioned the increased interest which was manifested in behalf of Foreign Missions, and the efforts which children had made to contribute to send the gospel to the heathen. In some of the Schools, the monthly collections had amounted to five or more dollars, which is a greater sum than many churches contribute. I need not say that in these the Macedonian is circulated, and its cry, as you perceive, is heard. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. N. Granger and Rev. T. C. Jameson. It was observed that there was but one other State that had so great a number of children in the Sabbath school in proportion to the population, and I believe it is the only State where the entire services of an individual are devoted to the cause of Sabbath schools.

We regret to state that the Union is about to lose the valuable services of its secretary, Mr. Fuller, having decided to resume the pastoral office, has accepted a call from the Baptist church at Centreville in Warwick, R. I.

On Tuesday, the annual sermon was preached in the Pine st. Baptist church, before the "R. I. Baptist State Convention," by Rev. Mr. Leaver, president, and Rev. T. C. Jameson, as Secretary. In the evening, the annual report was made by the Secretary, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Jameson, Fuller, F. Smith, Stone and Lovell. The Convention has prosecuted its objects with its usual zeal, and God has crowned its efforts with his blessing. Several of the feeble churches that have received its assistance to maintain the preaching of the word, have enjoyed the influences of the Holy Spirit, and have reported as the result the conversion of many souls to God.

On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the "R. I. Baptist Sabbath School Association" convened in the Pine Street church, at which time letters were read from the schools, giving a gratifying account of their prosperity during the past year; a small number only, however, availed themselves of the privileges of the Association. We have pleasure in stating that more vigorous measures will be taken to awaken an increased interest in the meetings of the Society. In future, the Sabbath School Association will hold their anniversary in connection with the Warren Association, Rev. Mr. Dowling having declined a re-election, Mr. A. M. Gammell, of Warren, was chosen President. In the evening, the annual address was delivered by Rev. J. Smith, of Newport, on "government" as connected with the Sabbath school. I shall not attempt a synopsis of this discourse, as I expect a copy of it will be prepared for the columns of your paper. After the address, the question "How shall parents be induced to become more interested in Sabbath schools?" was discussed by Rev. Messrs. Jameson, Stone, Dowling and Hague. At the close of the meeting, Rev. Mr. Hague presented the claims of the American Philo-Italian Society.

At 3 P. M. at the same place, the "R. I. Baptist Education Society" held its annual meeting; Rev. Dr. Wayland in the chair. The report was presented by Rev. Dr. Caswell, by which it appeared that the Society had supported eight beneficiaries during the year. Their receipts were \$613 10, including \$198 52 in the treasury at the commencement of the present year.

Prof. Caswell was elected president. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Woods and by Rev. Messrs. Tustin, of Warren, and F. Smith and Caswell of Providence.

On Thursday evening the Foreign Missionary meeting was held in the First Baptist church, and was addressed by Rev. Dr. Pattison, after which a collection was taken to aid the operations of the Board.

All the meetings of the week have been pleasant, and we hope profitable, and some good impressions made that will result in appropriate action. Now that the political agitation of the State has subsided, we shall expect that greatly increased efforts will be made to sow the good seed in that community, accompanied with the earnest prayer that God will bless the reapers with a rich and abundant harvest. And while our brethren shall be engaged in fertilizing their own State, we feel assured that they will not forget "the heathen in his darkness," and we confidently predict, that as much as they have done in years past to send the gospel abroad, far greater efforts will be put forth to redeem Burmah and prepare the inquiring Karen to preach the gospel to their benighted countrymen.

*To.
Providence, April 14.*

Scotland.

Great preparations are making in Scotland for the new secession of Nonintrusionists from the Established Church. Members of the body are parambulating the country, giving lectures and canvassing for support for the "free Presbyterian Church."

The project in which Dr. Chalmers takes the lead and an active part, is to create a general fund by subscriptions, which is to be distributed in allowances for the support of the several churches and their ministers; an arrangement intended to protect the poorer congregations from the hostility of the upper classes. Dr. Chalmers announced at a lecture in Glasgow, that, in his capacity of convener of the financial committee, he should, at the first general assembly, support an equal distribution of the funds. He also mentioned the sacrifices which several ministers had made.—*Willmer and Smith's European Times.*

American and Foreign Sabbath Union.

Agreeably to public notice, a number of gentlemen met at the Old South Chapel, Boston, on the 27th of March, 1843, to consult upon the best ways and means of promoting universally the due observance of the Lord's day. The Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong was chosen President of the meeting, and Richard W. Bailey, Esq., Secretary. After prayer for the Divine guidance and blessing, and such consultation as the case seemed to require, the subject was committed to a committee of five, to consider, and report at a future meeting. A subsequent meeting was held at the same place, April 4, and the committee made the following report.—*Watchman.*

Report.

The committee appointed by a number of gentlemen who met at the Old South Chapel on the 27th ult., to consider the best ways and means of promoting universally the due observance of the Lord's day, and report, at a future meeting, the incoherent ravings of one man—and he a crazy man and a fanatic!"—*Reflector.*

Smith on Universalism.

The Universalists have made a great ado about M. H. Smith, and his book on Universalism. And none who read it, and see what a clear and triumphant exposure of that heresy it is, will be surprised that they do. A correspondent of Zion's Advocate replies to their multiplied charges in a strain of sarcasm, as keen as it is merited. "Why, gentlemen," he says, "if the book is false and lies, why not prosecute the author? The law is open. I am told one Universalist clergyman did prosecute Mr. Smith for what he said of him, but finding the author had evidence to sustain his assertions, finally backed out and paid his own costs. And if Mr. Smith is bankrupt in character, and 'delirious,' and a maniac, why let him rave on, he surely can do no harm. You ought to pity, not to blame and censure him; and he, poor man, will soon get through all these troubles, and will as certainly reach heaven eventually, as if he had never renounced Universalism, or written such a wicked and slanderous book against the Universalists. Strange that all the talent, and eloquence, and wisdom of the Universalists of New England, are called into requisition to put down the incoherent ravings of one man—and he a crazy man and a fanatic!"—*Reflector.*

great and good object, their dependence for success must be placed on Him who is "Lord of THE SABBATH," and who can, through human instrumentality, cause it to be remembered and kept, according to his will, throughout the earth.

ART. X.—There shall be an annual meeting of this Union to hear the Report of the Executive Committee; appoint officers; and transact such business as may regularly come before it.

ART. VI.—This Constitution may be altered, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting.

The gentlemen present who were disposed, then gave in their names, and became members of the Union.

Education Society.

Among the many calls upon the liberality of our brethren, the wants, and the claims of the Conn. Baptist Education Society may be in danger of being overlooked by our friends. It should not be concealed that the Treasurer is now in advance for the support of the beneficiaries under our patronage Sixty dollars, and new appropriations are to be made in June, for which the honor of the Society is pledged. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the friends of ministerial Education bestir themselves without delay, to replenish the treasury at the annual meeting of the Society in June.

The Lord appears evidently to appeal to the churches in this matter, inasmuch as in the numerous revivals with which he is blessing our Zion, he is calling our young men to the solemn work of preaching the gospel, and in most instances he calls those who have not the pecuniary means for that intellectual culture which is necessary to enter successfully the field of gospel labor. It is then for us to say, whether we will respond to this call.

Much more might be said, but I trust our brethren in the ministry, and all whose hearts the Lord has opened, will be forward to the performance of their duty in this matter. Times are hard, I know, but what saith the Lord of the harvest—"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord, if I will not pour you out a blessing." It is safe obeying the voice of the Lord.

HARTFORD, APRIL 28, 1843.

Christian Secretary.

Anti-Slavery Sentiments in Slave States.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, has been publishing a series of articles in the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, on the subject of American Slavery, which he denounces as one of the worst evils the sun ever shone upon. The following is the concluding paragraph of one of his articles, which we trust, will not be considered strong language, when it is remembered that the sentiments originated, and first saw the light, in a slave State.

"Though no Athenian trumpeter may hurry through the assembled and terrified people in bitter anguish, crying aloud—"Will no one speak for his country?" yet, from minute and unresisting suffering and down-trodden innocence, there comes up a language, no less powerful to awaken whatever of sympathy and manly indignation may be treasured up in bosoms, nurtured on Kentucky soil,—rich in associations every way calculated to foster all that is just, honest and true—without which chivalry is a crime, and honor but an empty sound! For them once more, then, I denounce those who would by legislation or otherwise, fix the bonds of perpetual slavery and the slave-trade upon my native State. In the name of those, who in all ages have been entitled to the first care and ultimate protection of men, I denounce it. In the name of them, who, in '76, like those who sent back from Thermopylae the sublime message 'go tell it at Lacedemon that we died here in obedience to her laws,' illustrated by their blood the glorious doctrines which they taught, I denounce it. In the name of Christianity, against whose lovely and soul-stirring sentiment it forever wars, I denounce it. In the name of advancing civilization, which for more than a century, has with steady pace moved on leaving the Cimmerian regions of slavery and the slave-trade, far in the irrevocable and melancholy past, I denounce it. In the name of the first great law which, at Creation's birth, was impressed upon man, self-defence, unchangeable and in His name, whose likeness man was deemed not unworthy to wear, I denounce SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE FOREVER."

All of which is respectfully submitted by

JUSTIN EDWARDS,
JACOB SLEEPER,
MOSES GRANT,
BENJ. SMITH,
BENJ. HOWARD,

Committee.

The Report was accepted.

The Constitution was then taken up and considered, and after being amended, was adopted as follows, viz.

Constitution.

As "the Sabbath was made for man," and the observance of it is essential to the highest social, civil, and religious interests of men; and as the violations of it are such as to call for special efforts, to promote its universal observance; and as past efforts, though not without good effects, have failed to reach the extent, and produce a general cessation of the evil; and as some system of measures, and some course of action are necessary, which shall awaken general attention, and spread a knowledge of facts through the community; which shall lead to a union of example and to the exertion of a kind moral influence which shall be commensurate with the evil, and which shall be continued till that evil shall be done away. Therefore,

We the subscribers, for the purpose of promoting our own good, and that of our fellow men, agree to form ourselves into an Association for the above mentioned object; and for that purpose, adopt the following Constitution, viz.

ARTICLE I.—This association shall be called, THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SABBATH UNION.

ART. II.—The object of this Union shall be, by the universal diffusion of information, by example and kind moral influence, to endeavor to persuade all persons to abstain from worldly business, traveling and amusement, and attend the public worship of God on the Lord's day.

ART. III.—All persons who sign this Constitution shall be members of this Union.

ART. IV.—Distinguished friends of the Sabbath, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, may be elected as members of the Union.

ART. VI.—The officers of all local Sabbath Unions formed on the basis of this, shall be members of this Union.

ART. VII.—The officers of this Union shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor, who shall perform the duties customarily assigned to such officers, and shall hold their offices till others are appointed.

ART. VIII.—There shall be an Executive Committee of five members, who with the Secretaries, who shall be members, ex officio, shall direct and superintend the concerns of this Union; and such vacancies as may, in their judgment, be best adapted most extensively to accomplish its benevolent object.

ART. IX.—The Secretary, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall devote his time and attention to the object of this Union. And in the execution of the duties of his office, he shall make appropriate communications to professors of religion of every name; to professional men, and men in public life; to parents, teachers, and guardians; to youth of all descriptions, and especially such as from their situation are peculiarly exposed to violations of the Sabbath; and set before them the pernicious tendency and ruinous consequences of this degrading and destructive vice; and the great and numerous blessings which are connected with the due observance of that day; and he shall labor in all suitable ways, in connection with the friends of this cause, and in reliance on the Divine blessing, to induce all persons to abstain from worldly business, traveling and amusement, and to attend the public worship of God, on the Lord's day.

And the members of this Union, would ever be deeply impressed with the truth, that while all appropriate means should be diligently and perseveringly employed for the accomplishment of this

great and good object, their dependence for suc-

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THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention.

We should have advised our friends of the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston before this, if the paper containing the notice had reached us. As it is, we substitute the following from the New Hampshire Baptist Register, inasmuch as the sentiments accord exactly with our own.

The Executive Committee of the American Baptist Anti Slavery Convention have appointed the first Wednesday of May as the time for holding the next anniversary. The meeting will be held in Boston. The establishing of a permanent organization for sustaining missionary operations, is a subject which will be presented to the Convention for action. This is a grave subject, and should be well matured before a permanent organization is attempted. We have hoped a division between Northern Baptists in their missionary operations might be avoided; and such is still our desire. But whether there will be any overtures to that effect, we are unable to say.

We hope the above meeting will be fully attended by all the friends of Missions; by those opposed as well as those friendly to the above measure; and that, dictated by a kind and Christian spirit, there will be a free and full interchange of views on the subject of missionary operations. Such a meeting, rightly conducted, may do great good.—Let wisdom be inspired from above, and may God in infinite mercy direct his children by his unerring Spirit to the adoption of such measures as will best promote His glory and the salvation of the heathen.

Another Somerset.

Orestes A. Brownson, a gentleman who was once known in this city as a Universalist preacher, and soon after leaving it, a Fanny Wright man, or an Atheist, and next as a Transcendentalist, afterwards as a Unitarian, and more recently as a Trinitarian, is now publishing in Boston in a paper, of which he is one of the editors, some recent discoveries in religious truth, which he professes to have been led to believe. Among other things, in favor of the Catholic church, Mr. B. says:

"The more we study Catholicism, the more deeply we are struck by its profoundly systematic character. Nothing is admitted as an integral part of it, arbitrarily or through mere caprice. We stand in awe of the perfect knowledge of human nature it every where evinces. Start with a true philosophy of human nature as your data, and you may logically reproduce the whole Catholic church, even to the apparently least significant article of its faith or discipline. It has been in this way that we ourselves have come to our present understanding of the church; and we have logically established the necessity of the article, often before we were aware that the church had enjoined it; and to our surprise we have not unfrequently found ourselves, on all the great essential points, not only reproducing the thought, but even the exact language of the church. We have stood in awe of the Miracle before us, the perpetual miracle, and exclaimed, He who made the reason of man, He also made the church; and we have bowed down to it, as a visible manifestation of the wonderful wisdom and power, and love, of the Invisible God. To strike out any article of its faith or discipline, is like striking out the key-stone of the arch. We must accept it as a whole, or not at all."

He proposes to tell in another number, "which, or where is the true Catholic church."

GENERAL PEACE CONVENTION.—The London Peace Society have, after much consultation, called a Convention of the friends of Peace throughout the world, to meet in London, on the 22d of June next, "to deliberate upon the best means, under the Divine blessing, to show the world the evil and inexpediency of the spirit and practice of war, and to promote permanent and universal peace." All persons nominated by Peace Societies, whether at home or abroad, will be allowed a seat in the Convention.

Communications designed for the Convention, if forwarded to the American Peace Society's depository, 13 Tremont Row, Boston, will be forwarded.

ISLAND OF MADEIRA.—The Rev. J. Gonsalves, a native of Madeira, and for several years a Baptist preacher in that Island, has recently returned to a visit to this country. Speaking of the mode of baptism as practised there, he says that sprinkling and pouring is unknown. "The churches are all provided with baptisteries sufficiently capacious for the proper administration of the ordinance."

HAYTI.—The revolution in Hayti is over.—President Boyer has been formally deposed as guilty of treason against the state, in a Proclamation dated March 10. Boyer had left Hayti with a large quantity of doubloons in his possession, and arrived at one of the British islands, from whence he intends to sail for England. The island is at present under martial law. Three Provisional Departments have been established, the Interior—War, and Finance. The constituent assembly was to be convened immediately to take measures for the adoption of a new Constitution.

CONN. WASHINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in this city on Wednesday, April 12th, 1843, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That JEREMIAH T. BEEBE be employed to visit the several towns in this State, whose business it shall be to solicit donations to the State Society, distribute Certificates of membership, and assist the Vice-Presidents in each county, and the Agents in each town, in accomplishing the designs of the Society, in perfecting its organization, and in inducing the town Societies to become auxiliary thereto.

We learn that Mr. Beebe intends to enter upon the duties of his appointment as soon as the travelling will permit, and visit every town in the State. We think the appointment a judicious one.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Mohegan on her passage on Monday last, from New York to Stonington, burst one of her boilers, slightly scalding three persons. The boilers are on deck, and the explosion was outwards, causing very little damage to the boat. There were 150 passengers on board at the time. The accident occurred near Hurlgate, and the boat was towed back to the city.

E. OF GRACE.—A friend of a dissenting meet which this phrase occurs one of the best descriptions that had ever been given so much confession of mercies, or petitions for dress to the Deity.

was a favorite one with to know what a man prayer?

PHILADELPHIA.—At the Pastoral Conference

held Monday, April 18, the number of baptisms reported for Philadelphia and vicinity the month previous, was three hundred and ninety.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The April number of this periodical is well filled with choice literary productions. The leading article on 'The Religious Uses of Music,' is from the pen of the Rev. E. L. Magoon, pastor of one of the Baptist churches in Richmond, and is a well written essay.

Rev. David Bennett, of Manchester, has removed to Burlington, Con., where correspondents are requested to address their communications.

"ADVANCING BACKWARDS."—The Legislature of New York has repealed the Bill granting the right of trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves.

Selected Summary.

From the Boston Times.

The Cook and Gardner Case.

NORFOLK, (Va.) April 13, 1843.

MR. ROBERTS—Dear Sir:—I am now in the hotel of excavation; I have just returned from the court house where Cook is on trial. The evidence of his guilt is, to my mind, clear and conclusive, but he is a very wealthy and respectable lawyer, his brethren rally round him, and he will undoubtedly be acquitted. He sits very composedly by the side of his father, in the prisoner's box, and has employed his jackknife very industriously and effectively upon the bench before him. He has been supplied with a stick to while now, with which he amuses himself, chewing tobacco very devoutly, and conversing freely with all who have a mind to talk with him. He has a more dare-devil look, I think, than any man I ever saw. The prevalent opinion seems to be adverse to the prisoner.

Mr. Gardner was universally esteemed. I saw him soon after he was shot. He has left a widow and three children. I visited the family. A brother of his is here and will accompany Mrs. Gardner to the New England States.

Poor Gardner was a high-minded and philanthropic man. The Cook family are very numerous and own a great many negroes. The quarrel, I am told, originated about the employment of negroes on the public works in the Navy Yard at Gosport, near the publication office of the *Old Dominion*, a paper of which Mr. G. was the editor. The Cooke's raised the cry of "abolition" against Mr. G., and his denial was unavailing. He fell by the hand of Cooke. You have doubtless seen an account of the funeral in the *Yours, &c.*

Death of Dr. Southey.

We regret to announce the death of Robert Southey, on Tuesday, March 21st, at his residence in Keswick. For this event his friends must have been long prepared. For the last three years he had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth ago, he was not able to recognize those who had been his companions from his youth. Scarcely could his wife converse herself with the poor hope that he recognized even her. Excess of mental labor in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism and philosophy, continued from year to year without cessation—bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory upon the literature of the age. In early life, when his powerful and brilliant imagination was pluming its wing for the daring flights that afterwards took, he formed the most exalted notions of the perfectibility of man, indulged in the most generous aspirations for the welfare and improvement of the human race, and seriously thought, with other kindred spirits, of founding a colony in the backwoods of America, where guilt and sorrow should be unknown, and perfect equality, freedom and happiness should reign forever.

A better knowledge of the world soon dissipated these Utopian reveries. As a poet, with an exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, and a mastery of versification never surpassed—and as a prose writer, at once elegant and forcible—his name will endure as long as the language in which he wrote. The wild and wondrous tale of "Thalaba," and the almost equally wondrous "Curse of Kehama," are the poetical pieces on which his fame will principally rest. As a prose writer he was a perfect model of style—easy but not feeble, stately but not cumbersome, and learned but not pedantic. Besides innumerable articles in the Quarterly Review, to which he was a chief contributor, we believe, for nearly thirty years, his chief prose works are, a "Life of Nelson," "The Book of the Church," "A History of the Peninsular War," "Letters from Spain and Portugal," "Essays on the Progress and Prospects of Society," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the Admirals," &c. He also wrote biographies of Kirk White, and Chatterton, and edited their works, besides editing collections both of the principal and minor English poets.

He was appointed poet-laureate in 1812. He was twice married—first in early life, and again but a few years before the mournful overclouding of his intellect, to Miss Caroline Bowles, a lady whose name as a poetess had been long and favorably known to the public, and who in the last and blank years of his life watched over him with the tenderest solicitude, and did all that the most devoted affection could do to lighten the heavy load of his existence.

All the relations of life, Dr. Southey was universally allowed, by those who knew him best, to be truly exemplary. By his own family he was adored; and we always understood that the burthen of maintaining the family of a man of genius, whose irregular habits ill qualified him for the discharge of the ordinary duties of life, chiefly devolved on Dr. Southey. Advantage, we fear, was but too often taken of the kind and amiable disposition of Southey by those who were less provident, or less industrious than himself. Till his mind was unbroken, he retained his habitual kindness of disposition; and the accomplished gentleman who accompanied him, a year or two ago, on a continental tour, undertaken for the sake of his health, dwelt with fond affection on the many amiable traits of his character, which broke forth amid all his suffering.

Dr. Southey was a gentleman in the best sense of the word. His house at the Lakes was ever open to all who presented themselves with suitable introduction, and there are few persons of any distinction, who passed through that picturesque region who have not partaken of his hospitality.

The Briton, which arrived at Boston on the 19th inst., brought out two millions of dollars in specie. Haraden & Co. took over half a million on Thursday, and were to take as much more in the course of a day or two.—*Times, Friday eve.*

It is estimated that there are about 170,000 bushels of wheat in store at Cleveland, and 80,000 bushels at Michigan City. There is probably nearly as much at St. Joseph. Of that at Cleveland, \$0,000 bushels are designed for the Canadian market.

The winter has been so severe along the Upper Missouri, that whole tribes of Indians are said to be coming into the frontier for provisions.

A mechanic who has a dozen good fruit trees, will find them more useful than a dozen cosy chairs, in a parlor kept for show.

Boyer, Ex-President of Hayti has fled, and is said to be on board of an English man-of-war, on his way to England.

The body of an unknown man was found on the shore of the Delaware at Reeves' Eagle Point Fishery, on the 18th. From a memorandum found upon his person, it is thought to be the body of Mr. Chas. K. Servos, who has been missing for some time.

Aaron Bachelder has been convicted of the murder of his wife at Providence, R. I., and recommended to mercy. He was evidently acting under the influence of delirium tremens when he perpetrated the murder.

A man named Horace Rifford, has been arrested in Wayne co., N. Y., charged with having stabbed his brother while intoxicated, and injured him so severely that he died of his wounds.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Mohegan on her passage on Monday last, from New York to Stonington, burst one of her boilers, slightly scalding three persons. The boilers are on deck, and the explosion was outwards, causing very little damage to the boat. There were 150 passengers on board at the time. The accident occurred near Hurlgate, and the boat was towed back to the city.

A Bold and Daring Robbery.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN!

A daring robbery has been perpetrated at Columbus, Geo. The Baltimore Sun says: "On the evening of the 14th instant, just as the officers of the Western Insurance and Trust Company of that city, were about closing the vaults and bank for the night, three or more persons entered the banking house in disguise, secured the offices of such a state as to render them unable to give an alarm, and then proceeded to rob the vaults. This they did and then escaped. As near as can be ascertained, the following amounts were taken: \$9,000 in American and Georgia gold; \$12,500 in notes of Augusta Insurance and Bank Company, Brunswick Bank, Mechanics' Bank of Augusta and Bank of Charleston; \$4,000 in Central Bank notes; \$1,175 in Columbus Bank notes and other claims of such agents as were taken; \$24,400 in various packages of special deposits, composed of \$18,000 in notes of the Bank of Charleston, \$14,000 in notes of the Bank of Darien, Georgia, and 10 or \$15,000 in various other bank notes. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the recovery of the money, or a proportionate sum for any amount recovered, or for any information which may lead to the recovery."

A nail in that front board of the barn door, will save the expense of a new board.

MECHANICS' BANK.—We understand that at a meeting of stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank, held on Friday, it was decided by a large majority to reduce the capital stock of said bank, and resume the payment of dividends, according to the law passed at the last session.—*New Haven Register.*

ENIGMATIC.—The immense emigration foretold some years since, has commenced. The packets have already brought out many mechanics. In June and July we may expect them here by thousands weekly. A large body of sailors, painters and clerks have had meetings in London, and appointed committees to make arrangements for their embarkation to the United States and Canada. If these emigrants go into the interior, they may do well; but if they tarry in New York, they will be without employ, and spend all their little means in vain efforts to get occupation.—*N. Y. American.*

CURCH PEWS.—In the practice of politely bowing strangers out of a pew where there is still room to spare, is there not a lack of even worldly courtesy? "Have you not misappropriated the pew, sir?" blandly said one of these Sunday Chesterfieldians, with an emphatic gracefulness, he opened the door. "I beg pardon," replied the stranger, rising to go out; "I fear I have. I took it for a Christian's."

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THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.
"I will give him the Morning Star."—Rev. ii. 28.

Wrapt in the gloom of nature's night,
In folly's path I wandered far,
Nor found a ray of heavenly light,
Till Christ I saw—the Morning Star.

As toward the world unseen, unknown,
I've passed, on Time's resistless car,
The darkest clouds have quickly flown,
Before the bright and Morning Star.

As fondest hopes shall fade away,
And life's fair scenes all darkness are;
While still on earth I lingered stay,
Oh, give to me the Morning Star.

When through Death's cold and fearful stream,
I pass from mortal shores afar,
Oh, let upon my pathway beam
The brightness of the Morning Star.

Suffield, April 22, 1843. S. D. P.

From the Christian Souvenir for 1843.

Christ, the Physician.

BY MRS. HANNAH F. GOULD.

"Now when the sun was setting, all they that had any sick with divers diseases, brought them unto him."—Luke iv. 40.

The hills of Judea with sunset were bright,
Their fountain-streams flashing like gold in its light;
The flower in the valley is closing its eye,
The shadows are lengthened and dwindling to die.

While over the lake comes the bland summer air,
Its freight of the mountain aroma to bear,
The bird, flying home, furls her wing by her nest,
To sing her sweet hymn where her little ones rest.

The scene is all peaceful, in beauty and love,
Seren and adoring while earth looks above,
To Him, who, withdrawing the glory of day,
With stars in bright armies her faith will repay.

But why, at this hour, comes yon impotent throng,
With nature refusing to bear them along,
With voices enfeebled while onward they urge,
And thus from afar to one centre converge?

The palsied, the crippled, the deaf and the blind,
The wasted in body, the tortured in mind;
The wild fire of frenzy, the frost of despair,
With many-formed ills in assembly are there.

And lo! the Physician! benign doth he stand,
With myrrh in his vesture—with life in his hand;
And those who draw near shall find healing for them,
Although of his garment they touch but the hem.

Now, o'er the wan cheek see the health roses come!
The blind receive sight—there is speech from the dumb;
The palsied walk forth—every form is made whole—
The demon possessor is chased from the soul.

But who is this mighty Physician, so sure
At once every evil to reach and to cure?
From what secret source are his miracles brought?
In whose holy name are his miracles wrought?

O, Christ is the healer! the balm he bestows
From his heart full of pity for man ever flows;
I will, is the only prescription he gives,
When healed are the sick, and the dead again lives!

Yet not for this only doth Jesus appear;
To woe's latest heir at all times to be near,
Himself must be wounded, a life-giving tree,
With balsam for all ever flowing and free.

And down through all ages these balm-drops shall fall
Till earth's farthest borders respond to his call,
"Ye wounded, ye weary, ye sorrow-oppressed,
Come all unto me, and find healing and rest!"

He would little children should hasten to him,
Ere life's morning beams with earth's vapors be dim;
But none may despair—there is time even yet,
Though low lie our sun, if we come ere it set.

At length from Mount Zion will Jesus look down,
And death melt away in the light of his crown,
While they who in faith now their wants to him bring,
In glory surround him, adoring their King.

Miscellaneous.

General Scott on Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and after an unreasonable delay, am, at last, obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connection with the Presidency of the United States, has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any chance or desire of mine, and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office, unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you, or others, with my humble opinions on great principles of State Rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may, by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a whig candidate is to be selected—I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, than, by silence, to allow any stranger, unwittingly, to commit himself to my support.

Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has, in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the country.

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply, in greater detail, if time allowed, and the contingency alluded to above, were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject, but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831-2, when a bill was brought forward to car-

ry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say, that in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority, under the Constitution, for touching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong, that, unless it be step by step with the Legislature of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States, to touch the relation between master and slave within this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution to receive, to refer and to report upon petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors—whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has, everywhere among us, been greatly retarded.

The Anglo-Maltese Anti-Slavery Association will learn, perhaps, with some satisfaction, that I have only succeeded in persuading some of the Christian sects and Hebrews, resident at Damascus, to liberate the slaves in their possession, but the foreign consuls have decreed the emancipation of those that were possessed by their respective subjects and proteges."

BRAZIL.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, in the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, of December 1st, says:

"There is a great and increasing desire on the part of many native Brazilians, for the suppression of the slave-trade. Some are actuated by the fears of future insurrection; others by economical motives, feeling that the existence of the institution of slavery, is the greatest obstacle to the social and political improvement of their country; and a third class, composed principally of the youth who have been educated in the principles of enlightened freedom, by sentiments of humanity. All of these classes, however, are thwarted by the sordid self-interest of the slave-traders, who, having, as I have said above, the greatest wealth on their side, are able to carry things their own way, in every department of the State."

Another letter, not vouched for by the editor as authentic:

September 4th, 1842.

I am glad to be able to inform you that all the slaves in the palace of the Emperor, are about to receive their freedom, as well as those on the imperial and national domains, which amount to from 3000 to 4000, being spread through several provinces. The first amount to only fifty or sixty, or a few more, perhaps, worthy domestics.—Each of them has some musical instrument, and thus they formed a complete and really an excellent band. On festival occasions they are allowed to wear boots, and even shoes, and silk stockings, but on ordinary days, they treat barefooted through the rooms of the palace. It is said that this manumission is to take place in accordance with the desire of the future empress, who does not wish any slaves to belong to the imperial household, and that it has been made a condition of the marriage contract. If so it is indeed a noble beginning for the princess, and will shine more than the pearls and jewels in her diadem.

The Hidden Treasure.

BY CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH.

An affecting incident, lately told in a company where I was present, has dwelt on my thoughts ever since. It is highly characteristic of the place, the people, and of the times that belonged to it.

Private intelligence having been received, that in a certain wild district, inhabited by the poorer class of peasants in Ireland, arms were collected and concealed, for unlawful purposes, a party of military were despatched to make a sudden search in the suspected houses. Among others, they visited a poor cabin, inhabited, seemingly, by very quiet, inoffensive people, where, after most careful searching, they could find no trace of what they sought. When on the point of departing, one man remarked that the rough stone which served a sort of hearth, wore the appearance of having recently been moved; the earth about it was loose, and the stone seemed to have been hastily laid down. This revived their suspicion, and they promptly lifted the rude flag from its place, and saw under it a parcel, carefully wrapped up in some poor, ragged covering. Here was a prize! How many pick-heads, how many pistols, or what quantity of ammunition they had seized, was matter of conjecture, as they carefully unfolded the ragged envelope. This was done, and the captors held in their hands—an Irish Bible.

The fact needs no elucidation—every body knows that for a poor Irishman to possess the word of God is high treason against the church of Rome; and that any offence given to the priesthood of that church, in a popish district is speedily punished with the loss of the little all of the helpless victim. The Bible, if discovered, would be burned, drowned, buried, or thrust into some inaccessible corner, while a terrible penance would await the possessor of such a contraband article, and any resistance thereto would incur the curse of excommunication, with all its subsequent terrors of ceaseless persecution and temporal ruin. This must be avoided, if possible, by the poor creature who has no earthly refuge to flee to, and as yet too feeble an apprehension of divine realities to endure, as seeing him who is invisible.—Still the Bible—"the story o' pace," as the Irish rightly call it—which has told him, in his own loved tongue, such things as never before entered his thoughts, to cheer him in his sad, laborious pilgrimage on earth; the Irish Bible, once received, it is hard, very hard to give up. And so the trembling possessors looked around their poverty-stricken abode, and finding no place where it might rest secure from the prying gaze of bigoted enmity, they take up the single stone that varies the damp surface of their cabin floor, generally the earth on which it stands—and there deposit the treasure. When night arrives, the door was secured, the aperture called the window blocked up, and the precious Bible, taken from its resting place, was read by such imperfect light as they could manage to afford. And this within the actual circuit of the British isle—this in the heart of Protestant Britain, the very throne of freedom.

PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION.—The following recent items of intelligence, gathered by the Library Standard, from foreign papers, are important and interesting. Is it to prove true that "the United States come last?"

1. **TUNIS.**—Advises from Tunis to December 20th, published by the *Journal des Débats*, announced that the Bey had, of his own free will, proclaimed the freedom of the children of slaves hereafter born in the regency. A fortuitous circumstance led to the adoption of that measure.—A black family, doomed to be sold separately, had taken refuge in the house of M. de Lagua, the consul-general of France, and claimed his protection. The next morning, M. de Lagua waited on the Bey, and his highness was so moved by the painful picture which the consul drew, of the wretched fate which awaited that family, that after interrogating the father and mother, he ordered his minister to purchase them, and treat them with the greatest kindness, and then, turning to their child, he told him that he was free, and solemnly declared, that all the children who should be born in the regency, should be free.

This decision was immediately promulgated, and to be strictly executed.

A letter of Mr. Lusco, dated Sfax, November 12th, says—"A caravan of many slaves arrived on the frontiers of the kingdom of Tunis a few days ago, when immediately the sheikhs of these

districts presented themselves to the chiefs of the caravan, and in the name of the Bey informed them, that as soon as they passed the frontiers of the kingdom with slaves, those were free, and the masters had no more control or right over them.

The chief of the caravan, seeing that the Bey's orders were precise and absolute, retired forthwith. 'It is a very great pity that the ordinances of many Christian princes and governments are not equally well enforced.'—*Malta Times*.

SYRIA.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Wood, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Damascus, dated Oct. 1, 1842.

"The Anglo-Maltese Anti-Slavery Association

will learn, perhaps, with some satisfaction, that I have only succeeded in persuading some of the Christian sects and Hebrews, resident at Damascus, to liberate the slaves in their possession, but the foreign consuls have decreed the emancipation of those that were possessed by their respective subjects and proteges."

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